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BRITISH RAILWAYS' NEW CRISIS

Deterioration Of Rolling Stock

London, Nov. 18.—The rapid deterioration of British railway rolling stock, which is outstripping repairs and replacements, is threatening the movement of coal, steel and merchandise, and may hamper the nation's entire production effort, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister in charge of economic affairs, told a press conference here today.

Sir Stafford Cripps statement came less than 24 hours after the announcement of record coal output figures which, it was hoped, would enable Britain to reach the 200,000,000 tons target for this year.

He described the rolling stock position as "extremely grave", with 200,000 wagons under repair or laid up.

Britain's railways have seriously deteriorated during the war when replacement of rolling stock was interrupted. Observers believe that the five-day week operating in many industries is delaying a quick turnover of wagons at week-ends.

Sir Stafford Cripps today called for an "intensive and sustained drive" to use the existing wagon stock to greater advantage.

COAL PRODUCTION

Mr. Hugh Galskell, Fuel Minister, warned against "unrestrained optimism" on the coal situation when he spoke at the same conference.

Although the present output figures were "very cheering", production might drop again in January and February when there was usually more illness among miners, he said.

Referring to the resumption of coal exports promised for next spring, Mr. Galskell added: "When we have a few more weeks' experience of longer hours in mines and experience of consumption, we shall review the position and decide whether we can start earlier and if so at what level."

He disclosed that, in view of improved stocks, ships on the South-American route would now be supplied with enough coal to take them to South-American ports and back to St. Vincent, Windward Islands bunkering station.—Reuter

MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE

Paris, Nov. 18.—A broad section of France's nationalised industry faced paralysis as 114,000 coal miners and workers in three automobile plants voted to strike for pay rises.

Tieup of all the nation's harbours also was threatened in sympathy with a Maxwellite walkout as the centre political parties negotiated for the formation of a strong government to meet the labour crisis.—Associated Press.

A Pioneer In Radio

THE BBC, best known and most quoted radio service in the world, has just celebrated its Silver Jubilee, marking the completion of 25 years of distinctive accomplishment in the most modern form of mass entertainment, education and enlightenment. Hongkong, in common with every other part of the British Commonwealth, has always borne an affection for the BBC. The Colony recalls with gratefulness its news service from September, 1939, until August, 1945. During those years the BBC built up for itself a reputation for honesty and objectiveness in reporting war news, and this fixed policy of presenting the news factually was eventually rewarded by a triumph over the false propaganda radio organisations of Germany and Japan. Even while Hongkong was suffering the indignity of subjugation, the BBC information services filtered through to those in POW and internment camps giving them renewed hope and encouragement. Today Hongkong continues to benefit from the choice range of entertaining programmes broadcast and transmitted by the BBC, and as the recent survey of ZBW revealed, these programmes have a widely appreciative audience. From those experimental days of 1922, the BBC naturally, and fortunately, has had its critics, many as

42 Victims In Department Store Fire

Christchurch, New Zealand

Nov. 18.—Forty-two persons were killed or missing in a spectacular fire which destroyed the four-storey Ballantyne Brothers' department store. Bodies of 28 were recovered. Another died in a hospital; 13 were missing.

Firemen made numerous dramatic rescues. Eyewitnesses said they could see bodies of additional victims scattered among the charred debris. Firemen were summoned when dense black smoke began pouring from roof and windows. Then great sheets of flame enveloped the structure, trapping clerks and shoppers.

The crowd gathered in the street heard the screams of victims above the roar of the blaze.—Associated Press.

MAULED BY TIGER

Clown Loses Arm

Sheffield, Nov. 18.—The midweek clown Albert Horton, 35, appearing as "Little Albert" in "Big Top Circus" had an arm torn off just below his shoulder by a tiger in the wings of the Empire Theatre, Sheffield. He was also attacked by the tiger's mate.

Horton, who is four feet five inches in height, did not lose consciousness but sat by the tiger's cage and smoked cigarettes. Following an operation in the Royal Hospital, his condition was described as "fairly satisfactory."

Horton said: "I bent down to pick up the props when the shutters of the cage dropped. Next I knew was that Rajah was clawing through the bars. I tried to shield my face with my arm but he got hold of it and dragged it through the bars."

The tiger, six-year old Rajah, is the star turn of Jimmy Chipperfield's act, a 34-year old ex-fighter pilot.—Reuter.

Squalls Impede Rescue Work

St. Johns, Newfoundland

Nov. 18.—Northeasterly squalls of 55 miles per hour threatened the efforts of United States coastguards here to attempt the rescue today of the crew of the wrecked British freighter Langlecrag, stranded on Sacred Island, on the northern tip of Newfoundland.

The coastguards were reported to have been asked to make the attempt regardless of weather conditions.

Whaling boats were reported to have been held up by the storm when they attempted to go to the rescue of the crew.—Reuter.

America's Plan For The New Germany

FEDERATED STATE

Chicago, Nov. 18.—He would press for a strict safeguard over the resources and the industrial potential of the Ruhr so that its products could be used for the benefit of the European community as a whole and for the establishment of a provisional central authority in the federated German State when the attempt to write the German peace treaty is resumed in London next week, Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, said tonight.

Mr. Marshall, who leaves in two days' time for next week's London meeting of the Foreign Ministers, accused Russia of "propaganda of the most brazen and contemptuous character" and said that it was "time to call a halt to such inflammatory practices."

Addressing the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, he charged Russia with "endeavouring to prolong the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Europe indefinitely."

"From the termination of hostilities down to the present time, the Soviet Government has consistently followed a course which was bound to arouse the resentment of our people," he declared.

As a clue to the policy he would follow in London, Mr. Marshall promised: "I will approach the conference with an open mind and will seek only for a sound basis for agreement."

"I will seek to avoid a statement for its mere propaganda effect no matter what the provocation."

ACUTE PROBLEM

Mr. Marshall said that the problem of Germany was "acute" among the general problems of restoring Europe's stability.

"But we must be very careful to see that a revised Germany could not again threaten the European economy," he added.

Insisting that "there can be no question of the absolute necessity of keeping Germany 'disarmed' and demilitarised," he reported the United States offer for a four-power 40-year German non-aggression pact "still stands."

He stressed, in addition, that "there is an imperative necessity for safeguards to ensure that the economic power of Germany shall not be used by a future German government as a weapon for the furtherance of exclusive German policies."

The answer to the problem relates primarily to the future role and functioning of the great industrial complex in the Ruhr.

"The United States believed that safeguards must be set up to ensure that the resources and the industrial potential of the Ruhr, particularly in respect of coal and steel, should not be left under the exclusive control of any future German government, but should be used for the benefit of the European community as a whole."

"If adequate safeguards were constructed," Mr. Marshall added, "it should be possible to proceed to the establishment of a provisional central authority in a federated German State and to the final framing of a peace settlement."

"We shall earnestly endeavour at the conference in London to make progress along these lines."

ANTI-U.S. CAMPAIGN

Turning to overall diplomatic problems now facing the United States, Mr. Marshall declared: "We are aware of the seriousness and the extent of the campaign which is being directed against us as one of the bulwarks of Western civilisation. We are not blind to any of the forms which this attack assumed, and we do not propose to stand by and watch a disintegration of the international community to which we belong."

Stressing once again that the United States is part of European civilisation, Mr. Marshall said that the United States and Britain were genuinely striving for European recovery.

"Unfortunately, it has become apparent that a third power, which had contributed so much to the common victory, does not share that purpose."

"For reasons that are still obscure, it is endeavouring apparently to prolong the present unsatisfactory state of affairs indefinitely."

Mr. Marshall contended that it was this divergence of purpose over the future of Europe which is the cause of the many present differences between the United States and Russia. The divergence is not

King's Offer To Assist Princess

London, November 18.—King George told Parliament tonight that he is prepared to meet out of his own savings—made during the war from Government allowances—the cost of maintaining Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Mountbatten "for a period" after their wedding.

Indicating the period would be two years, King George in his message said that he would do this because he was anxious that "this provision should be made in such a way as not to impose a burden on his people at the present time when they are faced with great economic difficulties."

Princess Elizabeth herself has announced that she is giving twenty of the 25 frocks, frocks, suits, coats and negligees she has received as wedding gifts from the New York Institute of Dress Designers to 20 British brides, who are being married on November 19, 20 or 21.—Reuter.

Proposed New Status For Jerusalem

International Zone

Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 18.—Jerusalem, under the proposal to partition Palestine, will be governed as an international zone, according to the plan of the United Nations Palestine Sub-Committee outlined here today.

The Governor of the city will be selected for his special qualifications without regard to nationality, but may not be a citizen of Palestine. He will organise a special police force to be recruited outside Palestine—for maintaining law and order. Jerusalem will be demilitarised, its neutrality declared and preserved, and no military formations nor activities will be permitted within its boundaries.

SECRET BALLOT

Under the plan its residents will elect by secret ballot and proportional representation a legislative council with powers of taxation and legislation.

But the Governor will have the right to veto any bills and to make temporary ordinances. He will exercise all powers of administration, including foreign affairs. His staff will be classed as international officers and chosen whenever possible from Jerusalem residents.

The Sub-Committee has agreed that Jerusalem's boundaries under the suggested regime should include the present municipality and a number of surrounding villages and towns, including Shufat to the north, Bethlehem to the south, Abu-Dur to the east and Ein Karim to the west.

ECONOMIC UNION

Jerusalem will be included in a Palestine economic union and shall give equal treatment to all United Nations subjects in economic matters. There will be an independent judicial system, including a court of appeal.

There will be freedom of transit within Jerusalem, subject of security considerations and to control by the Governor.

The United Nations Sub-Committee has not yet decided whether the International Zone of Jerusalem shall be under the United Nations Trusteeship Council, the Security Council, or under a special commission of the General Assembly, nor has it determined the duration of the international regime.—Reuter.

RIOTS IN ITALY

Rome, Nov. 18.—Rioting broke out in the southern Puglia region again today when a mob of 3,000 attacked police barracks in the town of Corato and were repulsed when the police opened fire.

United Press correspondent in Bari reported that Italian Army troops with light tanks and armoured vehicles were rushed from Bari, 25 miles to the south. Corato is 20 miles from Cerignola, scene of 14 days of political violence. Roads from Bari to Corato were cut and all telephone communications were severed.—United Press.

QUAKE SHAKES LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Nov. 18.—An earthquake, described as "fairly severe", shook Los Angeles at 10 o'clock GMT tonight.—Reuter.

Anti-Inflation Programme Stirs Opposition

TAFT'S HOSTILITY

Washington, Nov. 18.—A threat to the long range European recovery programme developed in the United States Congress today when a considerable number of Democrat members crossed the party line to form a solid bloc with the Republicans in opposition to President Truman's anti-inflation programme.

Mr. Truman, with his proposals yesterday for the return to price control and rationing, appears, in the past 24 hours to have shifted the main emphasis in the present special session of Congress from foreign to domestic affairs and to have reduced the sense of urgency previously attached to the former issue.

The President also seems to have evoked new allegations that the vast American relief exports were one, if not the main, cause of inflation and to have rallied supporters to Senator Robert Taft's claim that the Marshall Plan cost must, at the very most, be no bigger than the present overseas expenditures.

Mr. Truman appears in addition to have created an atmosphere of bitter political partisanship over what is likely to prove the key issue of the 1948 Presidential election.

President Truman will send a message to Congress on the long-range self-help recovery plan to Europe within ten days or two weeks, Mr. Charles Ross, the White House press secretary, told reporters today.

TAFT'S CHARGES

Washington, Nov. 18.—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Policy Committee, today charged President Truman with resorting to police state methods in the anti-inflationary programme he outlined to Congress, and lamented "it was most unfortunate" that the President's address had "not a word of encouragement in saving the nation from Communism."

He said the policy of destroying German industrial plants is working against European recovery.

He warned a return to government controls would leave the nation with

THE ALTERNATIVE

"Certainly more food is being consumed in this country than is necessary, but if we cannot meet a problem of this kind within our system of free competition and incentive then we must regiment prices, wages and rationing forever," he said.

Senator Taft said controls choke production instead of increasing it and "nobody knows enough to do the job to control as well as it can be done by natural economic law."

Certainly this administration has shown no evidence of ability to do the job."

He said the United States has been giving Europe about \$5,000,000 per year in various types of aid and he saw no reason for increasing that rate. He said no more than \$2,500,000 of the proposed Marshall plan funds was intended for food, fuel and fertilizer and the "rest of the assistance requested is desirable but much of it is not essential and certainly not worth another office of price administration."

Senator Taft concluded: "I believe very strongly we can adopt a (Continued On Page 4)

Seven Of Nine Children Die From Ill-Treatment

Paris, Nov. 18.—In 15 years, Roger and Germaine Huet, the "beasts of Clichy," had nine children. Today, only two are alive but only barely so. Seven died at their parents' hands from beatings, cold and hunger, the police said.

Yvette, 11, and Raymond, 2, the only children left, were saved just in time. Both were near death from malnutrition. They were clothed in rags, were sleeping on bare springs without covers, living in a filthy hovel.

Two inspectors, making a routine investigation, knocked at the Huet door. Germaine Huet, 39, a cruel-faced alcoholic, refused to let the police in. They returned with a warrant.

The stench from the tiny room was almost too much for the police. Little Raymond and Yvette were huddled on their steel springs, surrounded by human filth. The baby gnawed hungrily at a raw potato. Yvette, infantile despite her 11 years, stared stupidly.

NEIGHBOURS' STORY
Neighbours eagerly told the story. Germaine, who was concubine of a building, had had nine children. All the money that her husband, a dairyman, brought home went for drink. Both drank heavily. Often little Yvette slept huddled outside the front door, her skinny body shivering from cold, her only friend a black kitten.

The only reason Yvette had survived so long apparently was because she was cared for by some body else during the war, when the Huets went to Germany as voluntary workers.

The other seven children all had short lives—Roger, the first, died several weeks after birth. The others lived from a few hours to ten months.

"Yes, it's true," Germaine told the police. "If the brats are dead it's because I never had time for them. And then they disgusted me—even Yvette. I can't look at her."

Huet blamed the deaths on his wife.

"She gave the orders," he said. "If convicted, the Huets face the death sentence or life imprisonment."

REAL MEAL
Meanwhile, little Yvette and Raymond had the first real meal of their young lives at an orphanage. They fell upon it like beasts.

"I never want to see Mamma again," Yvette said.

The Huets couple have meanwhile been removed to the local goal on charges of maltreating their children.

They will be brought before the examining magistrate next week, who will decide whether to strengthen the charge following a special investigation.

The Clichy Police Commissioner said the police had not been able to substantiate the murder charge involving the other seven children and that this task would be up to the examining magistrate.—United Press.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**BLACK NARCISSUS**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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THE PRESS IN U.S.A. HAILS "BLACK NARCISSUS"
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Produced and Directed by Herbert Wilcox
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The Biggest, most satisfying laughs you've had in months!

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
CHARLES BRADSHAW-EVELYN KETTER-JAMES GLEASON
BORTON - BETA JOHNSON - JOHN EMERY
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

If you are a dreamy time-waster like your Uncle Nat, marked down in boyhood as a ne'er-do-well by energetic busybodies and no use at all in times of austerity, you will have your compensations.

You will probably have enough imagination to escape from the dull world about you and live in a world of your own creation.

Often when bores are trying to hold your Uncle's attention he forgets their existence and finds to his astonishment and delight that he is sailing into the sunset in a white-winged yacht, or bowling for England at Lord's, hitting the middle stump with every ball and dismissing the entire South African team in an over and a half for no runs at all; or maybe he is just in an ideal bar where champagne cocktails are free and everybody is witty and beautiful—or handsome, according to sex.

It was a miniature bottle of Scotch sent over by an American friend that made your Uncle forget for a few minutes that he was back to the grindstone after his holidays.

Instead of emptying the little bottle, he suddenly saw it on a miniature table together with two miniature glasses and a miniature syphon of soda.

Seated at the table were two tiny men smoking tiny cigars. They were so small that their conversation sounded like the squeaking of mice, but if you listened carefully you found they were tiny Americans working themselves to death in a doll's house Wall-street for the purpose of acquiring millions of dollars bills half the size of postage stamps.

"Well," squeaked the first little man, pouring drinks from the little bottle, "America is certainly on top of the world. Yes, sir."

"The good old U.S.A." squeaked the second little man.

"Live every day the U.S. way. I made that little thing up myself. Only this morning at breakfast."

Is there such a thing as 'Moon Madness'?

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

"WHAT evidence is there for the belief that the moon can influence the human mind?"

For centuries people accepted this belief. Then came the age of scientific discovery and the idea was discredited.

But now many doctors with vast experience of mental hospitals support the belief. They say their patients are noisier at the full of the moon and that sleep-walking is commonest then.

Not a great deal of direct study of the problem has been made, but there is an increasing amount of evidence from research on animals to support the belief that life may be affected by the moon to a far greater degree than many believe.

FOR EXAMPLE:

OYSTERS—Scientists have found that oysters open their shells and begin to feed at the exact moment the moon passes over the meridian on which they lie, and when it passes the corresponding meridian on the other side of the earth.

EELS—It is a particular phase of the moon—the waning period—which starts adult eels on their migration from Britain to their spawning grounds in the Sargasso Sea.

HERRINGS—Fishermen report that the best catches of herrings are usually made at full moon.

Some fishes are sensitive to tides in a way that may be due to the direct effect of the moon upon their brains. Trapped in a rock pool soreheaded from the sea they have been seen to throw themselves on to wet sand and flop their way into the

ebbing tide. They seemed to know the sea was going back though the water in their pool was still.

WORMS—The most startling example of moon control is shown by certain tropical worms called pinworms—living in coral rock. They emerge from their burrows only twice a year. Their excursions are always made on the first day in each of the months of October and November when the moon enters its last quarter.

So definite is this relation with the moon that the natives of Fiji and Samoa have incorporated the appearance of the worms in their calendar.

AS FOR HUMANS:

It is a long way from the behaviour of worms and fishes to the actions of human beings. But all living organisms are affected by the same basic factors like light and temperature. It may be that the moon is another of these.

If so, how does it produce its effect across 224,000 miles of space? It is not the light that does it. The herring, the worm and the pinworm respond whether the moon is obscured by clouds or not. Nor is it a tidal effect. The moon pulls on the sea as it moves round the earth causing the tides, and it has a measurable tidal effect on the atmosphere. But fishes and other sea animals answer the moon when they are kept in tanks too small for the tidal effect to be significant.

It is possible that the moon exerts some direct pull on living tissues. Perhaps in the human brain small granules in the nerve cells are moved about as the moon changes its position in space. The fluids in the cavities of the brain and spine may be influenced.

Whatever the effect may be it is only slight in most people.

But it could be the cause of those inexplicable moods—fits of excitement or depression—which we all get at times.

"You always were a bit of a poet, Elmer."

"Thanks a lot, Homer. The other morning I made this one up. For bright and happy lives, stick to private enterprise."

"Why, that's terrific Elmer."

"Maybe it don't quite rhyme like a proper poem, but my wife thought it pretty good. And she's my severest critic, Homer."

"I'll say she is, Elmer. Specially after you've been to one of those Elks parties, you wicked old rascal you."

"I see by the papers the British are squawking again."

"They're always squawking."

"They're in a spot. You lend them money. They spend it too soon. Then they squawk."

"They even have the nerve to say we're chiselling because we put up prices after we've lent them the dough."

"What do these Socialists know about business, anyway?"

"A lot of idle, dreamy bums, waiting for hard-working folks to help them out. Have another drink, Elmer?"

"Why, thanks, Homer. They make the Scotch and we drink it because they can't afford it. That hands you a left don't it?"

"I've nothing against the British, but anything against Socialism hands me a left, Elmer. When the British Socialist Government was elected and we cut off Leave-Lend without warning I laughed and laughed."

"I've nothing against the British, but anything against Socialism hands me a left, Elmer. When the British Socialist Government was elected and we cut off Leave-Lend without warning I laughed and laughed."

All over again

ONE of the minor miseries in an age of major miseries is the dreary spectacle of history repeating itself.

To middle-aged men, living through 1947 is rather like living through 1921 again except that it is much worse and much harder to bear when you have seen it all before.

There are the same bright, brittle girls parked on every seat in every bar, their cackling laughter and shrill screams making every hotel and public house sound like a vast parrot's cage.

There are the same young men unable to adjust themselves after winning the war for us, once those "good-for-nothing ex-soldiers," now "these spivs." Twenty-nine years ago and two years ago they were "those brave boys."

There is the same snarling in the world of politics; there are the same political extremists who think that everything will be solved by hitting somebody on the head, the same insubordinates being hurled at the amazed people of the country, who thought they had saved the world once again from slavery, and the same money changers are haggling and squabbling while people go hungry.

Incidentally, our only friends in 1947 are the same as they were in 1921—the people of the Dominions.

BUT perhaps the dreariest repetition of history is the reappearance of the American religious revivalist.

Soon after the Kaiser's war Almer Semple McPherson arrived with bands, gorgeous uniforms, a "hot gospel," and a lot of collecting boxes for the purpose of extracting money from the simple English.

The simple English treated her as they treat all foreigners, as amusing, even charming freaks, good for a laugh at any time.

But they didn't give her much money. She had come from California where nobody (not even Sam Goldwyn) is properly grown-up, to an old and cynical country which refused to take her seriously.

At least, it didn't take her seriously and didn't give her any money at all after reporter Gubbins had interviewed her.

NOW, as history insists on repeating itself, we have Mr Jack Martz, also from California, dressed up as a cowboy, with his seven-year-old daughter Renee, who has come to save us all from sin.

"Have a revival in your heart," pipes little Renee while poppa goes round with the hat.

Like Almer McPherson and all other business-like revivalists, Mr Martz believes in trumpet-blowing and drum-banging as the best method of winning the reluctant heart of the sinful masses.

When you are deflected by music and dazzled by uniforms your resistance is weakened and you are much more likely to invest your money on a part-payment for a house in heaven than on a pint in a public house on earth.

So Mr Martz blows a trombone, his wife Esther blows a saxophone, little Renee blows a trumpet, and a Miss Ruby May James bangs a piano. Anybody with a drum is allowed to whack it.

★ ★ ★

BUT, despite all this, and despite the supreme moment when little Renee puts down her doll to say: "We all need a revival. I need a revival. My mummy needs a revival. Then you can all sing 'Oh I'm So Happy Now.'" the small English audience at the Albert Hall, kept their money in their pockets and crept away, no doubt, feeling slightly sick.

Party conversation

WHISKY'S getting so short that Margaret's father's taken to "eating."

"If this doesn't teach us to be neutral in the next war, nothing will ever teach us anything."

"My husband says Americans shouldn't be hurt if they are unpopular in the world today. He says when we were rich and powerful, lending money at interest and handing out lectures for nothing we were unpopular, too."

"When the basic petrol ration goes there'll be no cabs in London for anybody but those who use them for black market transport."

All Brenda's husband wants is bread and cheese, but she will use up his cheese ration in her filthy cooking.

"I only hope the German prisoners won't go short of anything."

"My husband says when you think hard things about America remember the men of the Eagle Squadron and forget the men of Wall-street."

"Margaret's father's lived without food so long that he didn't know there was any rationing."

"It's all very well to say eat more fish. If everybody eats more fish than they're eating, how, there won't be any fish."

"As 1945 was the healthiest year ever known in Britain, it shows you that reasonable austerity does no harm."

"When people start talking about Christmas turkeys at this time, I want to scream."

"My husband says it will probably be a good world for our grandchildren, but it's no good to us."

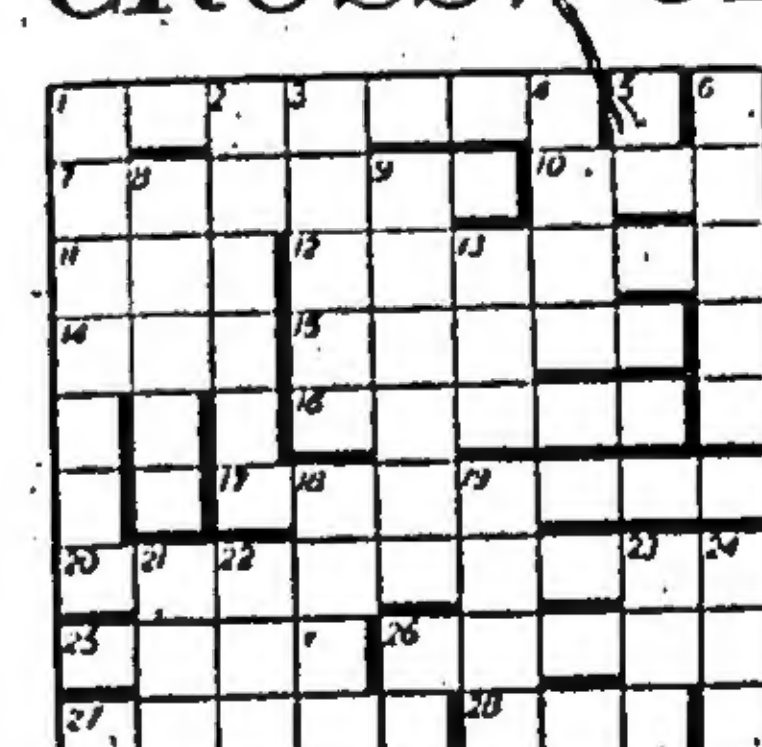
"When will some fool suggest calling out the Home Guard?"

"What's the use of looking bronzed and well if your rations are cut?"

"My husband says this will give London restaurants an even greater opportunity of giving you nothing for something."

"Margaret's father, after keeping fighting fit on whisky for 40 years, is now feeling quite ill on two meals a day."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- putting you on this list. (4-3)
20. See 1 Down.
21. Destruction. (4)
22. Act amiss. (5)
23. Great pain. (6)
24. The strict of regret. (3)
Down
1. And 20. Seems that boy Shue's entile have strayed to the wrong place. (4, 3, 3, 0)
2. In a word, he's I.A.F. (6)
3. This time is often stary. (6)
4. From a bad organ, grand. (5)
5. Archaid taryland. (5)
6. Native gut of mixed blood. (4)
7. Tip. (3)
8. No brunetta obviously. (4)
9. She was usually accompanied by a broom. (3)
10. Followed by ugh! would be sufficient. (3)
11. To a sailor it's a dwelling. (5)
12. Conquered. (3)
Across
1. and 4. Now. (7, 4)
2. Not necessarily a cool place to work couple the name. (6)
3. Dutch uncle. (3)
4. Found in swarthy races. (3)
5. Peter Pan never do this. (4, 3)
6. Notice. (3)
7. Feathered, like a crow. (5)
8. A mixture of spirit, sugar and water. (6)
9. Income tax goes very near to 20. (6)
10. A mixture of spirit, sugar and water. (6)
11. Income tax goes very near to 20. (6)
12. A mixture of spirit, sugar and water. (6)

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY New Title



As Sm-o-o-o-th as black Velvet!



Fitch's
NO BRUSH
SHAVE CREAM
on sale at leading
Stores

SOLE AGENTS **NAN KANG CO.** UNIONBLOOM

Greek Guerillas Executed

Athens, Nov. 18.—Afternoon newspapers reported today that three guerillas who had previously been executed by the Greek Army were executed in Athens today for desertion. They were sentenced recently by court martial at Drama, Thrace.

It is learned that shortly before the execution, two of the three expressed a desire to repent, and said they wished to "die as Greeks and Christians." The third shouted a tribute to the guerilla, chief, General Markos.

Dispatches from Patras reported that the Security Commission there had decided to exile to the islands 81 of 120 alleged Communists arrested following the attempted assassination of a security officer—United Press.

SIAM'S KING GIVEN ADDED PROTECTION

Berne, Nov. 18.—The Lausanne police were today instructed to give special protection to 19-year-old King Phumiphon Aduldet of Siam following yesterday's Bangkok warning of an alleged plot to assassinate him. The Swiss Government Political Department stated tonight.

The King is studying law at Lausanne University.

The Bangkok City Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Lung Fah, said yesterday that there was a plot to seize the king in Siam on November 30 and then to make an attempt on the king's life in Switzerland.

The Colonel said that there was a definite suspicion that "a retired naval officer" might have been involved in the death of King Ananda Mahidol, found shot in his apartment last June, and that the same "clique" was behind the present plot as was involved in the June assassination.

A warning that the "retired naval officer" might be on his way to Europe gave rise to measures to protect the King—measures which, a friend of the King told Reuters today, might soon be strengthened by the Swiss police at the request of the Siam Government.

The King plans to return to Siam next March for his brother's coronation, but it is not yet known whether he will remain in Siam or return to Switzerland to complete his four-year university course.—Reuters.

Truman's Programme Opposed

(Continued From Page 1)

modified Marshall plan.—United Press.

DIVIDED SUPPORT

Washington, Nov. 18.—Experience in Congress today showed that Washington said today that Congress would back President Truman on many points of his programme to prevent inflation resulting from stop-gap aid to Europe, but considered "that Congressmen would balk at price control and rationing."

Opinion was divided between denouncing President Truman's plan as "totalitarianism" and "police state methods" and praise for the President's message as "by almost any test a genuinely commendable effort."

The President's proposals to curb inflation in the United States were "not so much a programme for America as a programme to level us down to socialist standards of nations that are begging our capitalist help," the New York Daily Mirror declared today.

The New York Daily News asked "how enthusiastic for police state methods are Americans going to be when they realise that they are enduring these grips not for some future benefit of their own but for the benefit of a lot of Europeans and Asians?"

The New York Times said that "it is hoped we will be spared the anguish of those who rate the spectre of totalitarianism whenever the Government attempts to handle an emergency with emergency measures."

"The President's address was by almost any test a genuinely commendable effort."

Mr. Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, indicated, after conferring with leading Republicans, that the Truman programme had little chance of enactment in the special session.

European diplomatic quarters welcomed the President's speech enthusiastically, especially for its evidence of earnest appreciation in the White House of what a long-range European recovery programme would entail.

The only fear expressed was lest Congressional consideration of the Marshall plan should become entangled in a fight that may develop over the domestic controls issue.—Reuters.

Seven Killed In Plane Crash
Wilmington, Delaware, November 18.—At least seven persons were reported killed in a Constellation plane crash at New Castle airport near here today.—Reuters.

LONDON DRESSED IN VIVID COLOURS ON WEDDING EVE

London, Nov. 18.—Splashes of vivid colour lightened London's winter drabness today as more decorations were put up along the route for the royal wedding procession.

Most buildings in and around Whitehall are now arrayed with flags and bunting.

The statue of King Charles I was today enclosed in corrugated iron to prevent crowds climbing on the statue.

Ornamental pylons to carry bunting were erected in the roadway outside Buckingham Palace which, it is officially stated, will be flooded tomorrow from dusk to about midnight and also again on Thursday.

At the War Office there are scarlet and gold decorations, while the Royal Horse Guards building opposite is an imposing array of flags. The Admiralty has decided that all warships at home and abroad shall be dressed on Thursday, but no ships will be fired. All ships and naval establishments in Portsmouth will have a half-day holiday.

Princess Elizabeth spent a busy morning at Buckingham Palace receiving delegations with further wedding gifts. They included the Army Council headed by General Sir Sidney Kirkman, in the absence of Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, and the Board of Admiralty representatives, headed by the First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham, and including one Chief Petty Officer and one Royal Marine NCO.

The delegation from Transjordan, in ceremonial Arab robes, brought the Princess a gold encrusted coffee set from the Emir of Transjordan. General Smuts presented her with a golden salver, given by the South African Government.—Reuters.

London, Nov. 18.—A copy of the Koran, bound in blue leather, encased in gold, was sent to Princess Elizabeth today at a wedding present by the Muslim community of Great Britain.

The text is in Arabic and English, and the cover bears the initial "E" and a crown.

The book was printed in Lahore, but because of the rioting there it had to be sent to London for binding.—Reuters.

Philip As Godfather

Messiah Le Hatch, Kent, Nov. 18.—Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, who becomes consort to Princess Elizabeth on Thursday, acted as godfather today at the christening of the infant son of Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

The mother is the elder daughter of Earl Mountbatten, Governor—

Sport:

Conservative

Australian

Selectors

Sydney, Nov. 18.—The Australian selectors have been conservative in their choice of the team for the first Test match against the Indians at Brisbane.

The team is the same as for the fifth Test against England last season, except that W. Brown replaces S. Barnes as opening batsman and W. Johnson takes the place of the slow left-hander Tribe, who is now with the Lancashire League.

The only surprise is the inclusion of R. Hamence, who has not been a success so far this season.

Most critics here are of the opinion that Harvey has earned his place.

It seems, however, that Hamence is destined to be "left man," as Bradman's bowing policy is to have six batsmen on his command.

W. Johnson deserves his inclusion. He has shown definite hostility each time he has bowled against the Indians, and it will be remembered that he took three wickets in 12 balls for his "runs" against them at Melbourne.

Lindwall, Miller, Johnston and Teshock can all use the new ball. The only member of the side that the Indians have not yet faced are McCool and Tallon.—Reuters.

Boxer Fined

London, Nov. 18.—Cliff Anderson, British featherweight, was fined £500 today and suspended for three months by the Southern Council of the British Boxing Board of Control after a hearing into his November 3 fight with Hal Bagwell.

Anderson was disqualified then in the seventh round for avoiding action. John Harding, Anderson's manager, who was fined £100, said: "It is a vicious verdict." He said Anderson went into the bout injured.—Associated Press.

International Soccer

London, Nov. 18.—Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden will watch tomorrow's international soccer match between England and Sweden at Highbury.

Both teams will be presented to him before the kick-off.—Reuters.

Rugby Result

London, Nov. 18.—Exeter defeated St. Bart's Hospital by 21 points to nil in a Rugby Union game played tonight.—Reuters.

General of India, and a first cousin of Philip.

Princess Elizabeth, busy at Buckingham Palace receiving bearers of wedding gifts and attending to other details, was forced to cancel her plan to accompany her fiancé.—Associated Press.

"Veteran Bridesmaid"

London, Nov. 18.—Tall, lovely Lady Mary Cambridge today gave an insight into the life of a "veteran bridesmaid," as the 25-year-old lifelong friend of Princess Elizabeth described herself.

"It gets easier as you get older. Now I don't have to carry a train," she said with a smile, in her London flat amid preparations for her eleventh wedding as a bridesmaid, this time at the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten on Thursday.

It is her third royal wedding. She and Princess Elizabeth, as junior bridesmaids, carried the Duchess of Kent's train at her wedding in Westminster Abbey on November 29, 1934.

The November after, she was bridesmaid to the Duchess of Gloucester at the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace.

On hangers in the living room were two beautiful dresses—a blue crepe dinner dress her mother is wearing, and a blue brocade of the shoulder evening gown that she will wear.

Abby Rehearsal

Tomorrow afternoon, Lady Mary will go to the party. Princess Elizabeth is giving for foreign monarchs, queens, princesses and princesses at St. James Palace to see her wedding presents.

After the party, she and the other bridesmaids are going to Westminster Abbey for a rehearsal.

"After the rehearsal, everybody is going to bed to rest for the big day," she said.

At 9.45 a.m. on the wedding day, a car will call for Lady Mary to take her to the Palace. "Then we get a final check. All bridesmaids have not been fitted together. Mr. Hartnell, the Queen's dressmaker, and his assistants will be there to put a stitch in here and there," Lady Mary declared.—Reuters.

King Michael

London, Nov. 18.—King Michael of Rumania will leave London after the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and return to Rumania during the week-end, his personal secretary told the United Press today.

King Michael refused to make any statement—political or non-political—and declined to see the press.—United Press.

American Interest

Washington, Nov. 18.—Two days before the royal wedding, American interest in Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten has reached fever heat.

Arrangements for reporting the wedding by American press, radio and cinema make it the most intensely "covered" wedding in American history.

One newspaper columnist wrote: "I doubt very much if the United States would print or read so much copy if Margaret Truman were to marry."

The British Information Offices in Washington, Chicago and New York have been steadily issuing "background" to newspapers about the wedding plans to keep down telephone inquiries, but they are still being flooded with last-minute inquiries by press and radio commentators and by requests for luncheon speakers and information for use in documentary films on the Princess's life.—Reuters.

U.S. TARIFF OPPOSITION

Washington, Nov. 18.—The new international trade agreement, granting further cuts in American tariffs, has aroused expected Congressional opposition.

Two Western Republican Senators promptly charged that the tariff concessions made by the United States would be "disastrous" to American agriculture.

"It will reduce American farmers to the level of other farmers throughout the world," predicted Senator Kenneth Wherry.

Senator Milton Young said it would wipe out the American sheep industry and make the United States dependent on Australia—"a long, long way off"—for wool in the event of another war.

Senator Young predicted that many American industries would line up with the farmers against the new tariff cuts, since the agreement affected duties on industrial equipment as well as farm products.—United Press.

Garry Allighan

London, Nov. 18.—Garry Allighan, former Labour Member of Parliament for Gravesend, who was expelled from the House of Commons, left a London airport today for Johannesburg.—Reuters.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers: 1. Francis Drake. 2. The North Star or Pole Star. 3. In San Francisco Bay. 4. It is an oblate spheroid somewhat resembling an orange, slightly flat at each end. 5. Archimedes, Greek philosopher. 6. Mexico.



"Your daughter and I are getting married, Mr. Winter. When will it be convenient for you to move out?"

Fresh Attack On Veto Abuses By Russia

Lake Success, Nov. 18.—The United States today reaffirmed its willingness to modify the Big Five veto power in the Security Council, and called for a year's joint study of the veto by the "Little Assembly" and the Security Council.

John Foster Dulles, of the United States, laid a programme before the Assembly's Political Committee in a fresh attack on Russia's use of the great power voting privilege.

Dulles underscored the United States' insistence on retaining the veto power in all Security Council dealings concerning threats to peace, acts of aggression and proposals for economic or military sanctions by the United Nations.

Dulles warned that if the veto were discarded in such matters, the United States would create the "danger of despotism" in international relations.

He denounced Russia, however, for "willful" obstruction of the majority will in most of its uses of the veto privilege, and said the "Little Assembly," the full Security Council and the Big Five countries themselves had a duty to study ways of finding a "better voting procedure" for the Council.

Russia's Andrei Gromyko attacked the American proposal and demanded that the Assembly give up all attempts to change the veto because, as he put it, no changes of the Charter will be possible.

Gromyko said that Russia considered the "Little Assembly" illegal and opposed sending the veto or any question to it for consideration. Questioning the American motives in pressing the veto issue despite full knowledge that no Charter amendment is possible, Gromyko challenged the delegates to "discuss this question without the presence of the Soviet Union."

Matter Of Conciliation

Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines, said that since San Francisco, the Philippines has fought consistently against the veto.

He said: "Mr. Gromyko has just stated that he was surprised that those who favoured the inclusion of the item in the agenda should now cool off. May I among those who favour reference to the Little Assembly, say that it is not a matter of cooling off. The fact is that we are here to arrive at conciliation."

The Soviet delegate always stated that we have the majority and that we can decide whatever we want. Following that line of argument we certainly can decide the veto question now because we have the majority. But because we feel we should conciliate we want to refer it to the Little Assembly, where there will be more time for study and arrive at a conciliatory solution."

Romulo said the newly-created interim committee should have the authority to review and recommend changes in the Charter "to make it a more effective instrument in the maintenance of peace and security. Whatever the final role, it is increasingly apparent that the United Nations as at present constituted lacks certain requisites of power and authority in specific fields to maintain world peace. Our path at present is in the direction of a conflict."

Charter Not Perfect

He said the discussion of the veto means, for some members, to show that the Charter is far from a perfect instrument, and they want to make it as nearly effective as possible. He said the best way is for delegates to the interim committee authority to hold widespread hearings to hear all opinions on changes in the Charter. He explained that the committee will serve as a fact-finding body to find out how the people want the United Nations to be.

D. Manulaky of the Ukraine, replying to Romulo, said the statement was "permeated by enthusiasm for unanimity of powers in defence of the Charter. All his statements show that he, in all discussion of political questions, supported without reservations the position of the United States. Therefore his statement to the effect that it supports the United States proposal to send the matter to the Little Assembly is ludicrous, to say the least."

Deepening Division

Manulaky said: "We cannot play with the Charter as if it were a scrap of paper. If the United States wants to create certain branches of the State Department, that is all right. But when the question is considered here in the United Nations Assembly the United States delegation must not nurture any illusions."

He said approval of the United States motion would only serve to deepen the division between members of the United Nations.

Dulles said he did not suggest referring the matter to the committee with the intention of aggravating the situation. He said if the Soviet Union would prefer to have the question considered by the ad hoc special committee, the United States would willingly modify the proposal accordingly.—United Press.

Found Guilty

Jerusalem, Nov. 18.—The Jerusalem military court today found two young Jewish terrorists guilty of the capital charge of blowing up the Cairo-Haifa train southeast of Tel-Aviv on August 9 this year.

Sentence will be passed next Friday on the two accused, Yerucham Krubelnik, aged 18, and Mordechai Soffer, aged 16, both self-confessed members of the Stern Gang.—Reuters.

Skeletons Unearthed

London, November 18.—Five skeletons, believed to date from the second century, were unearthed by a mechanical digger at Duddoek today.—Reuters.

Deputies' Discussions End Up In Deadlock

London, Nov. 18.—Big Four efforts to establish an agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers ended in deadlock today, with the Soviet Union refusing to deviate from proposals laid down by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov.

As a result, the Foreign Ministers' deputies today agreed to submit two draft agendas when the Council meets on November 25, one supported by Britain, France and the United States and the other championed by Russia.

Today's deliberations left the deputies with nothing further to do except to draft their report to the Ministers, unless the Russians decide on a last-minute change of policy, according to an American spokesman.

The Soviet deputy, Mr Andrei Smirnov, steadfastly balked at the Western treaty by the Council and also refused to agree to inclusion of the United States proposal for a four-power pact on German disarmament and demilitarization in the agenda.

Two Agendas

The agenda agreed on by the three powers includes the following points for discussion by the Ministers: the Austrian treaty, economic principles relating to Germany, form and scope of the provisional German government, the United States four-power pact proposal, the German frontiers and the German peace treaty. Also incorporated is the French proposal making it possible for the Ministers to pass from one subject to the next on the list when a deadlock threatens.

The Soviet draft agenda prescribes that, in rigid order, the Ministers take up: procedure for preparation of the German peace treaty, form and scope of the provisional German government, report of the Allied Control Commission on implementation of decisions of the Moscow session in view of the economic principles for Germany and, finally, the Austrian treaty.

The Western powers, in drafting their version of the agenda, agreed to drop the proposal for a report from the Austrian Control Commission in view of the fact that the Commission has been unable to reach agreement on the questions referred to them. An American spokesman said: "The deputies have accomplished nothing. It will be up to the Ministers themselves to decide on their agenda."—United Press.

PICKETS

ARRESTED

London, Nov. 18.—Arthur Lewis, Labour organiser and Member of Parliament, and 21 others were ordered to be held for trial today on charges that they obstructed police and traffic in a midnight incident at the Savoy Hotel, scene of a labour dispute over dismissal of a waiter.

Lewis, secretary of the Catering Division of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the other pickets were arrested after they threw themselves down in a roadway in front of a truck delivering fuel oil to the Savoy.

They were allowed back and their trial was set for next week. The possibility that the strike would spread immediately to other London hotels, all of them jammed with visitors here for the Royal wedding, has diminished.

Tom Williamson, general secretary of the Union, said "under no circumstances" will the National Executive authorise the extension of the dispute pending the receipt of the report of the court of inquiry which terminated today.

There was a general bus strike in London during Royalty's last great show—the Coronation of King George VI in May 1937. Underground trains and trams handled the ground trains and successfully crush of passengers as well as the 30,000 idle bus drivers and conductors joined the crowds witnessing the spectacle.—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes before the ordinary mail. If mail parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19
Closing Times By Air

Saigon 3.30 p.m.
Manila, P. I. 4 p.m.
Swatow & Tainan 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuminan, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, etc. 4 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 1 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.

Manila, Mauritius, L. Marques, Delors, Swatow & Tainan via Durban (Sea) 3 p.m.
Teankong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi & Koonmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20
Closing Times By Air

Shanghai 9.30 a.m.
Bangkok 3.30 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Kwellin, Hankow and Nanking 3.30 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Straits (Sea) 9 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco (ND) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi & Koonmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

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